Major Gordon W. Lillie, whose stage pame, Pawnee Bill, was blown away last mmer when a young cyclone hit his tants in Bayonne, was dragged out of winter quarters at Pawnee, Okla., vesterday long enough to jar sporting circles in Mexico a bit. He didn't come out rillingly, because his job as president of ne Arkansas Valley National Bank, presitent of the Pawnee Traction Company, member of the Common Council and all round Pooh-Bah of Pawnee requires him to shrink from publicity in the winter

Señor José Banjio, who is looked upon by all the folks in Xochihuehuetlan as a Mexiedition of John W. Gates, is causing Bank President Lillie's midwinter embarrassmen by insisting that Pawnee Bill hand over the \$4,375 worth of tuffalo bulls for which the senor has already paid \$3,3.5 en account. Major Lilli : doesn't purpose o separate himself from the buffalo bulls unless the United States courts compel him to do so, and he is now trying to find some way to induce Mr. Banjio of Mexico to take back his \$3,375.

If Major Lillie has to give up the bulls the theatre loving populace of Juarez, Xochihuehuetlan and other Mexican lowns with pied names are going to have a treat In the words of a local paper that seems to he hoosting the Banjio person's game, seven of the largest and most ferocious buffalo bulls in the United States will be pitted in the arena against our most savage Spanish bulls and skilful matadors. Rare sport is anticipated.'

About Christmas time Mr. Banjio dropped in at President Lillie's office at the Arkansas Valley National Bank, and by handing out a lot of talk to the effect that he was interested in breeding buffaloes in Mexico he got the Major interested. Major Lillie doesn't say just how long it took him and the sporting enthusiast from Xochihuehuetlan to come to terms, but he does swear that he had an oral agreement with the buffalo buyer that the bulls were to be used buffalo buyer that the bulls were to be used for breeding purposes only. In fact, the Major spent hours telling Senor Banjio just how to cross them with domestic cattle so that the skin of the catello, which is the so that the skin of the catello, which is the child of a real buffalo and a garden variety of cow, could be made up into genuine buffalo robes and nobody would know the difference. Anyway, the Mexican paid over \$3.875 with the agreement that an additional \$1.000 would be paid when the animals were loaded on a train for shipment to Juarez, across the river from El Page.

El Paso.
Apparently Banjio made for the local newspaper office as soon as he got back home, for the next issue of the *Hairless* News spoke about Senor Banjio's return from Pawnee, Okla., where he had pur-chased seven of Pawnee Bill's bulls, and then went on to crack up the big bullfight

then went on to crack up the big builfight that was coming.

Like most bank presidents and bronco busters. Major Lillie subscribes to a clipping bureau and a marked copy of the Hairless News found its way into his mail. Major Lillie was so vexed that he sat right down and dictated a letter to Señor Banjio. Pawnee Bill himself gives this description of what he wrote:

nee Bill himself gives this description of what he wrote:

"I immediately returned the purchase money with the notification that I would positively not deliver my buffaloes for the murderous purpose planned, and telling Senor Banjio what I thought of his deceitful tactics. The \$3,375 draft was promptly sent back to me, and to-day I received the attached letter from a New York law-yer."

The attached letter, from Jacob Klein of the New York Life Building, dated Febmary 7, runs along this way:

Senor José has consulted me with reference to a certain contract entered into between you and himself wherein you agreed to deliver to before the first day of February, 1907, for the agreed price, \$4,375.

Mr. Banjio has shown me your letter wherein you attempt to cancel your contract and reuse to live up to the terms of your agreement for sentimental reasons, which does not affect the legal status of the case. I desire to inform you that unless I receive advice from you by return mail that the buffalo bulls will be shipped at once I shall, much to my regret, institute suit in the United States Court for the specific performance of the agreement, and for such damage as my client shall have

When the lawyer sat into the game Paw-pee Bill concluded that the only way to save nee Bill concluded that the only way to save the seven bulls from slaughter was to get a lot of buffalo lovers interested. The first two he thought of were Dr. William T. Hornaday of the Bronx Zoo and Buffalo Bill Thompson, who had at Luna Park last summer a herd of buffaloes which loved him as a father. Thinking that Thompson had more span's time on his hands than Dr. Hornaday, the Major appealed to him yesterday in these words:

Judge Eagleton of this city looks after my legal affairs here and I have placed the money in his hands. Whites and Indians are wrought up over the episode. My buffaloes, as know, are popular pets here, and there will be stern opposition, if not violence, if any attempt is made to convey the seven to Mexico to fight bulls. There isn't a man in Oklahoma who doesn't have an affectionate interest in them. The Indians especially are attracted My corral is daily the assembling place of warriors and squaws, to whom the herd has a unique fascination, bringing to them memories of the wild, free days of the

Please engage competent counsel and have communication entered into at once with Judge Eagleton, sparing no expense or effort, for my mind is fully made up not to sacrifice these survivors of the now almost extinct animal

Buffalo Bill Thompson dashed for the Bronx Zoo to see if Director Hornaday couldn't tell him about some section of the revised buffalo laws which would prevent the senor from carting off Pawnee Bill's buffaloes to furnish a holiday for the sport loving Mexicans. Mr. Hornaday said, he was sorry, but there is absolutely nothing. was sorry, but there is absolutely nothing in the statutes to prevent Mr. Banjio from buying up all the 1,200 surviving buffaloes country for bullfighting purposes

I think Senor Banjio may be glad to take his money back if Major Lillie will wait a few days longer," added Mr. Hornaday.
"The market price for prime buffalo bulls is only about \$400, whereas the Mexican paid \$600 apiece for his. Furthermore, Lunderstand that an attempt was made. understand that an attempt was made Juarez. Mexico, about a week ago to get up a big fight between a Spanish bull and a big buffalo bull. Everybody who was any-body in local society attended, but after the matadors had tried to sick the two breed of bulls onto each other for an hour they gave up and the manager of the show had to refund the admission money. Maybe when Senor Banjio hears of this experience he won't care to have seven buffalo bulls on

M'CARREN HERESY TRIAL.

Proceedings Still Blocked by the Senator's Injunction Proceedings.

Chairman Williams and a few of his associates of the sub-committee of the Democratic State committee who were named to try Senator McCarren for political heresy turned up yesterday at the Clarention Hotel in Brooklyn, but there was nothing coing, owing to the fact that Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court had not yet handed lown his decision in the proceedings to join the State committee from acting the matter. After explaining the situenjoin the State Mr. Williams directed an adjournment

P. BILL'S BUFFALO AS EL TORO MRS. BASSETT ON THE STAND. SLAVERY OF STATE SOCIALISM Tells Omaha Court About Husband's Alleged

> OMAHA, Feb. 14 .- Mrs. Bassett was on the witness stand for four hours this afternoon in the trial of her suit for divorce. Before she took the stand the Rev. E Lawrence Hunt, pastor of the Noble Street

a corespondent in the Washington divorce case, sat beside her and comforted her. Mrs. Bassett's evidence will take up the time of the court all day to-morrow and probably Saturday. She had several clashes with the attorneys for her ausband, at one time accusing the leading attorney of having a temper like her husband.

Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, who was

A feature of to-day's proceedings was the admission by Mrs. Bassett's attorneys that Mrs. Bassett's last child was born eleven months after Mr. and Mrs. Bassett had separated. This is the child of which Mr. Bassett is not asking the custody, on the ground that the Rev. Mr. Hunt, and not himself, is its father. The attorneys for the plaintiff announce that they will show by medical authorities that it is possible that the claim of Mrs. Bassett that Bassett is this child's father may be true.

Mrs. Bassett told of cruelties alleged to have been practiced upon her by her husband, beginning two days after their marriage, while they were on their bridal tour. She said that on that trip he became jealous of one of his wife's bridesmaids and gave her a terrible oursing. She told of Mr. Bassett once at dinner throwing all the dishes against the wall because one of the children was crying. In telling Bassett's refusal to go after a physician as their little girl lay dying, Mrs. Bassett broke down and cried. When she told of the death of her father, ex-Senator Rice of Arkansas, she again broke down.

Her story was replete with alleged threats made by her husband to kill her, of his whipping her with a blacksnake whip; of his paying negro servants to watch her, and of other instances of cruelty.

The names of Speaker Cannon and his daughter, Senator Fairchild, Justice Brewer and other Washington notables were introduced when Mrs. Bassett told of the attempts of herself and husband to have the Rev. Mr. Hunt made chaplain of

have the Rev. Mr. Hunt made chaplain of the Senate in 1903, when Edward Everett Hale got that appointment.
Judge Redick announced from the bench that if the Washington decree was found to be valid he saw no reason for another case to be tried in Omaha.
An affidavit of Morgan Bradford, a detective of Washington, was read, showing that he had shadowed Charles Bassett to a disorderly house in Washington, where Bassett remained more than an hour. Bradford said he had been engaged to do the shadowing by the Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt and that the Rev. Mr. Hunt paid him for the work.

EXILES FROM TROY DINE.

Rensselaer County Society Sings the Praises of Collars and Cuffs. The first annual dinner of Rensselaer

County Society was held last night at the Waldorf, and 140 folks from Troy and thereabouts turned out to tell what a fine county it is to come from. John A. Sleicher, president of the society,

resided and gave the cue to the others to

"Who's who in Rensselaer county?" ask the Troy newspapers. Its collars encircle the world; its bells ring their clarion notes in every clime; its horse shoes clank upon the pavements of every city; its stoves warm the white man's knees and the aborigines'; its civil engineers are conspicuous on every great public work and its politeness occupies the highest seats among the mighty.

"The first auto mentioned in history was wheeled into Troy in the guise of a wooden horse. Trojans have been notorious scorchers ever since, and Troy is the only city that can make every man wear its collar and can make every man and woman take its

Gov. Hughes were drunk and then there was a memorial toast to Russell Sage. All this was explained by Rear Admiral Coghlan when he rose to speak.

"They have lots of water in Troy," he said, "but they use it all for the laundries. I tried once to get a drink of it, but there didn't seem to be any on tap. But if they haven't enough water left up there to float a navy, why we will see to it that lower down the river Troy will be well protected. And we will do it with Government built ships, for they are better built than those in rivate yards

The Trojans apparently, though, believed they did have enough water to float anything, so they proved it by singing the following refrain to the tune of "Marching Thro' Georgia":

Van Rensselaer came o'er the sea in 1492. His cousin, Chris Columbus, he was on that vessel,

They sailed right up the Hudson past the mole And to the bridge in Troy they tied their ship.

Oh loy! Oh bliss!" called Van to Cousin Chris. The way he yelled you'd thought that he would bust I'll name this county after me because I saw it And then they kissed and drank some buttermilk.

When Gen. Frederick D. Grant rose to speak he said he didn't know why he was rivited to the banquet as he wasn't from Troy, but he had concluded it was because he was born a thousand miles from Troy.

The Rev. Andrew Gillies and Abe Cruber also spoke.

YOUNG NORTON'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Boy Who Married as a Yale Freshman Alleges Infidelity and Drunkenness. NEW HAVEN, Feb. 14 .- The suit of Edwin

Kenneth Norton, son of Edwin Norton of 154 Riverside Drive, New York, for divorce from Josephine Birney Norton began in the Superior Court here to-day. Norton was a freehman in the Sheffield

Scientific School and a minor when he and Miss Birney were married, on January 13, 1906, in Bridgeport, by a justice of the peace. He says he was drunk and did not

peace. He says he was drunk and did not know what he was doing.

When his father heard of the marriage he took the boy out of school and sent him to Europe to think it over. The boy came back, and the father, because his son was still a minor, started the divorce proceedings, the allegations being habitual intemperance and infidelity. Twenty-seven corespondents are named in the suit.

At to-day's session a waiter in a public

At to-day's session a waiter in a public restaurant told of Mrs. Norton drinking with Norton before their marriage and with other men since that date. The hearing will go on next Tuesday.

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SECOND OF THE MALLOCK LEC-TURES AT COLUMBIA.

Emancipation and Economic Freedom Described as Catchwords, Privately Repudiated, With Either a Disguised Wage System or a State Slavery in View

W. H. Mallock delivered before students and professors of Columbia University in Havemeyer Hall yesterday afternoon the second of the series of five lectures that he vill give on the subject of "Socialism." Mr. Mallock in his first lecture pointed

out that the chief promise of Socialism, namely, that all wealth shall be distributed with substantial equality among the manual laborers, rested on the theory that the only human agency involved in its production s average manual labor.

While this theory, Mr. Mallock declared, is adequate to societies in a very low state of development, it progressively fails to be adequate and becomes more and more ridiculous in proportion as the societies in question rise in the scale of civilization and the amount of wealth which the Socialsts desire to redistribute increases.

For instance, a given population under nodern conditions will produce two, three, four and five times the amount of wealth that a similar population produced even 150 years ago. If, as the Socialists say, the only agency in the production of wealth is ordinary manual labor, how can that be

In Mr. Mallock's opinion the enormous augmentation of wealth which is characteristic of modern times is not due to average labor, although average labor is essential

"It is due," said he, "in its distinctive magnitude, to the increasing concentration of intellect, knowledge and other rare nental faculties, on the process of directing this labor in an increasingly efficacious way; and capitalism is primarily the means by which this direction is effected. No intelligent Socialist, when the matter is put plainly, can possibly deny this."

Socialists demand what they call the

emancipation of labor, and by the emancipation of labor they mean emancipation from what they have been taught to call wagedom. What this cry means we are now able to see clearly. It means, if it means anything, the emancipation of the average mind from the guidance of any mind that is in any way superior to itself, or is able to enhance the production of an average pair of hands.

"But these very Socialists do not propose that men shall relapse into the primitive condition in which each man works with his hands, as best he can, in isolation. If they are asked for an illustration of the kind of system which they would introduce if they got their way they invariably refer us to a State institution like the post office.

"The intellectual simplicity of the men who are the triple in a state in the control of the men who are the triple in a state in the control of the men who are the triple in a state in the control of the men who are the triple in a state in the control of the men who are the triple in a state in the control of the men who are the triple in a state in the control of the men who are the can in its control of the men who are the can in its control of the can in its control of

"The intellectual simplicity of the men who argue thus is astonishing If all production were organized like a State post office there would, it is true, be no private capitalist; but would the laborer have achieved the economic freedom, the emancipation, which Socialists at present take so much pleasure in talking about?

"The most ardent Socialist in the world would very soon join in denouncing the

"The most ardent Socialist in the world would very soon join in denouncing the principles of economic emancipation, if a postman who happened not to approve of socialism threw the Socialist's letters into the river instead of putting them into his letter box. In what conceivable way, then, has a postman employed by the State any more economic freedom than the messengers of a private firm? Nor, again, does the manner in which the labor of the State employee is remunerated, and by which the performance of his duty is secured, differ in any way from the wage system which prevails in a private firm. Conformity to the directions given him by some organizing authority is the condition on which this remuneration is awarded on which this remuneration is awarded him; and though Marx and his disciples propose to substitute labor checks for dollars, this is merely the wage system called by another name.

Mr. Mallock referred to what the latest school of Socialists, including Sidney Webb and Bernard Shaw, are proposing as an and Bernard Shaw, are proposing as an alternative for the wage system—to make "an equal provision for all an indefeasible condition of citizenship, without any regard whatever to the relative specific services of different citizens." The rendering of such services, instead of being left to the option of the citizen with the alternative of starvation, would be secured under lone uniform law, precisely like other forms of taxation or military service. taxation or military service.
"Such, then," said Mr. Mallock, "is the

alternative to the wage system put forward as the last word of the most intelligent Socialists of to-day and escape from the wage system, beyond a doubt, it is; but an escape into what? It is neither more nor less than an escape into economic slavery. For the very essence of the position of the slave, as contrasted with the wage paid laborer, in so far as the direction of his industrial actions is concerned, is that he has not to work as he is bidden in order to gain a livelihood but that his livelihood being od but that his livelihood, being assured to him no matter how he behave himself, he is obliged to work as he is bid-den in order to avoid the lash or some similar form of punishment.

"('apitalism, regarded under its produc-tive aspect, is essentially a device for im-posing, by means of wages given or with-held in accordance to the industrial obedience of the wage earner, the intellect and knowledge, resident in an exceptionally gifted minority, on the manual operations of the average majority of mankind; and when Socialists talk about emancipation when Socialists talk about emancipation and economic freedom, the only meaning which their language can really bear, is the emancipation of the average man from the aid and guidance of any intellect that is in any way superior to his own. Further, when we ask the Socialists to explain their constructive programme, we find that this talk about freedom is privately repudiated by themselves and that they propose either to continue the wage system under a thin verbal disguise or else to abolish the wage system and put universal slavery in its

Mr. Mallock will lecture again this after-

FIRE BELOW STEAMER'S DECK.

The Egremont Castle's Cargo Damaged on the Voyage Across From Gibraltar

The steamship Egremont Castle, which arrived here yesterday from Mediterranean ports, faced fire as well as heavy gales on her voyage across from Gibraltar, and when she reached her berth at the Bush dooks in Brooklyn her warped decks showed how narrowly she had missed becoming a derelict. Last Sunday the second officer noticed that the after decks were hot and reported to Capt. Moodie. When the covering of the hatch to No. 4 hold was taken off there shot up much smoke and flames and the covering was immediately replaced. At first the crew attempted to fight the fire by chopping holes in the decks and pouring in water from the fire hose, but that seemed to have little effect and the steam jets were

After several hours the fire was got under control.

No one was allowed on board the vec-

after she had docked, but it was said that the cargo in both the holds where there had been fire was considerably damaged. The was consigned to the Ganz Steamship Company.

Fire in Shanley's -85,000 Damage. Fire in the Roman Court in Shanley's restaurant on Broadway, between Fortysecond and Forty-third streets, early yesterday morning did \$5,000 damage. An electric light wire which runs over the roof of Shanley's to an advertising sign at Forty-second street was said to have started the blaze. Valuable paintings and tapestries were ruined by the fire and water.

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## BURGLARS ON THE EAST SIDE.

REAL THIEVES IN TWO CASES TRY BREAKING IN.

Miss Helen Anger Meets Two in Hallway of Her Father's House-Attempt in Apother Place Folled by Burglar Alarm -Just a Scare in Other Homes

August Anger is a retired baker, who lives in apartments at 73 East Eighty-fifth street with his wife and his daughter. Helen. Helen is 20 years old and attenda the Normal College. Yesterday afternoon when she got home with her books she found a burglar's jimmy in the doorway. Inside she came upon two men.

One of the men tried to pass her and she grabbed at him, but he got by. The second one she buffeted against the wall until he ducked and slipped out too. Then she fainted.

Her parents came home late last night and found that two gold watches and an automobile clock had been taken. One of the watches belonged to Helen. The auto lock cost Mr. Anger \$50

Mrs. William A. Read, the wife of the banker, living at 4 East Sixty-second street, felt certain that some one was trying to get through the bathroom window in her house. early yesterday morning. She called Police Headquarters and a messenger boy. In the race to the rescue the messenger boy won by several minutes. The boy was sent for a policeman. He didn't have far to go, for Fifth a venue from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth streets was made a special post for just such emergencies and is patrolled by two men, whose beats cross.

Policeman Courtneay of the East Sixtyseventh street station was just passing his partner at Sixty-sixth street.
On the second floor they found Mr. and
Mrs. Read. Mrs. Read said that she was sure that she had seen a man trying to get in through the bathroom window. The police hunted high and low, but no sign of a

thief could they detect. The bathroom window showed no signs of having been tampered with, and outside they noted that the approach to the fire escape which led to the window, or in fact the approach to any vindow, was guarded by two walls, both high and smooth as to appear unscalable Two roundsmen and one reserve turned up in answer to the appeal which he made to Headquarters, but none of them

made to reacquarters, but hone of them seemed a burglar.

The excitement aroused the family of William L. Bull of 805 Fifth avenue, whose house in the rear backs up on Read's lot. The Bulls said that they'd appreciate the favor if the police would take a look under their beds too. The cops rather liked "being on the inside for once," as they put it, and Mr. Bull's house was un-Courtnesy, Devine, the rounds burglared. men and the lone reserve trooped back to the station house, where the sergeant in charge wrote a long report in the book. He then said: "It was the cat."

Real burglars attempted to get into the residence of Mrs. John B. Wolff, at 31 West Fifty-fourth street, early last night. The scuttle on the roof of the house was ripped off. This set an electric allows was ripped off. This set an electric alarm bell to working vigorously. Police Headquarters was notified by telephone and three policemen were sent over to the house from the East Fifty-first street station. They traced the thieves from the roof over the tops of other houses.

It was found that they had got away brough a building facing on Sixth avenue. Burglars have been active for some time in the neighborhood between Fifth and Sixth avenues. A little over a week ago an attempt was made to get into the home of Gen. McCoskry Butt, at 8 West Fifty-second street, but an electric alarm frightened the burglars away.

DON'T APOLOGIZE.

Why Shouldn't a New Yorker Stick Up for New York? Asks Metz.

"To me at least," said Comptroller Herman A. Metz to the members of the Men's League of the Broadway Tabernacle at their regular monthly dinner last night, "New York seems a pretty good town. There's nothing about it to be ashamed of. The whole trouble is that too many of the news-papers and residents of the city are always apologizing for their little town and giving it a black eye away from home, though the apologizing for their little town and giving it a black eye away from home, though the press is the chief sinner in this particular. The first time you meet a Chicago man he overwhelms you with laudatory descriptions of his city. When you say farewell to him he is still talking Chicago. The San Francisco man is even worse or better, as you like it; he never lets up about the Golden Gate, but we go about shamefacedly, although we live in the greatest city in the

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GOV. STOKES WILL INQUIRE.

Seeks Further Information About Spalding's Complaints of Jersey Law. Gov. Stokes of New Jersey, acting upon

the appeal made to him by A. G. Spalding, has asked the County Judge of Monmouth county to investigate and report to him the facts regarding the long legal fight which Mr. Spalding has had with David Lamar, the broker, to recover possession of his house at Seabright. Mr. Spalding sold the place to Lamar in

1900 for \$100,000, \$25,000 in cash and the rest in notes secured by a mortgage. In 1902, when Lamar defaulted on one of the notes and the inferest, Mr. Spalding began an action to foreclose. Lamar fought it and succeeded, by getting stays and filing cross bills, in dragging the litigation out for five

Finally, after the case had reached the United States Supreme Court Mr. Spalding managed to get possession of the place, after he had hired a force of thirty men and chopped down three sets of doors which had been put up as a barricade by Lamar. The litigation had cost Mr. Spalding thousands of dollars, and even after he got n he says he had to maintain a

guard at an expense of \$100 a day because Lamar had managed to get a stay against a writ of eviction and was manœuvring to get hold of the place again.

Mr. Spalding thinks that there is some-Mr. Spalding thinks that there is something radically wrong with New Jersey's laws when it is possible to compel a man to go through five years of litigation to foreclose a mortgage and then after he gets a favorable decision make him maintain an armed guard to keep possession of the property. The Governor, it is understood, wants to know the exact facts, and then he may recommend some remedial legisla-

he may recommend some remedial legisla-tion. Here is the appeal which Mr. Spald-ing sent to the Governor on February 4: As a former citizen of New Jersey and a property owner on the Rumson road, Seabright, I appeal to you to protect my careakers and property against violence. From information just received I learn that the property is practically under siege and a force of about thirty men now guarding the premises for me appear to be entirely inadequate to hold possession against threatened attacks from a larger force, presumably in the employ or at the instigation of David Lamar and Bernhard Smith of New York, the former occupants and owner of the property. Nearly five years have been spent in foreclosure proceedings of a simple mortgage which has dragged its way not only through every court in New Jersey, but to the United States Supreme Court as well, and every decision rendered in my favor. In accordance with these court decisions the property was delivered to my representatives by the Sheriff of Monmouth county on January ?8. I make this appeal to you as Governor of the State to use your influence and authority to protect property rights and avoid bloodshed.

A. G. SPALDING. The Governor refused to interfere in the matter, but did order an investigation.

SAVED FROM SINKING SHIP. Crew Picked Up After Schooner Had Been Sunk by Barge.

Capt. Alvin Nelson, the cook and two eamen of the small two masted schooner Sylvester Hale were landed at Jersey City yesterday from the tug Patience, on board of which they had been since Monday night, when they were picked up near the New Haven breakwater after their vessel had been run down by a barge. Capt. Nelson said that he had sailed

from here for Taunton, Mass., early on Monday and made fair headway up the Sound. As night set in the ice began to get thick and he attempted to go into harbor at New Haven. He worked his vessel in as far as he could but was compelled to some to anchor outside the breakwater. The schooner began to leak, the anchors dragged, and fearing the Hale would go down at any moment the men built a fire on the deck amidships to attract the attention of some passing vessel or of the life

savers along the shore.

While the men were at the pumps trying to keep the little schooler affoat there suddenly came a tremendous bump forward, and a coal barge was seen trying to climb

aboard the schooner.

The schooner heeled over and the cook made a run for the barge that had caused all the trouble. He succeeded in climbing to the deck of the barge before she sheered off, leaving the skipper and the rest of the crew to their fate. But the two seamen

crew to their fate. But the two seamen managed to get on a second barge as she came thumping into the Sylvestor Hale just as the Hale went down.

Capt. Nelson managed to keep afloat until Philip Kiernan and Thomas Cunningham, his crew, get a line to him and hauled him on the barge on which they had taken refuge. They were all transferred to the tug. Yesterday afternoon they sailed on the Fall River Line boat Providence for Taunton.



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WATER CO. AGREES ON TERMS CITY TO PAY \$907.000 FOR PROP-ERTY ON STATEN ISLAND.

Further Consideration Necessary to Fix Valuation of Sources and of the Water Rights -- Municipal Ownership Plant May Be in Full Operation in Short Time The city authorities and the officials of

the Staten Island Water Supply Company agreed upon the price at which the physical property of the company shall be taken over by the municipality. It has been settled that for these properties the city shall pay \$907,000, while the question of compensating the company for its rights to sources of water supply is left for either the courts or an arbitration committee to determine.

The amount to be paid for the plant has been fixed by appraisals made by a joint committee representing the city and the company. The committee also reported that while the company should be paid for its sources of supply no agreement could be reached as to the additional allowance which should be made for the water rights which should be made for the water rights belonging to the company.

H. I. Brightman, secretary of the company.

in stating yesterday that the findings of the committee had been accepted by the company, said: "It has been suggested that the company allow the city immediate possession of its entire plant upon the city paying the said \$907,000 and agreeing either to a further arbitration as to the additional allowance or, by commencing condemna-tion proceedings, to fix the value of the additional allowance for the sources of supply. The company has considered this proposition and is willing, in order to ex-pedite matters, to accede to it.

"Should this plan be carried through the result would be that the city of New York would gain immediate possession of the water company's plant and could forth-with commence the operation of a muni-

with commence the operation of a municipal ownership plant.
"I recognize the fact that municipal ownership of the water supply is inevitable, and all the company seeks is an opportunity to have the question of the value of its property passed upon, either by the court through condemnation proceedings or by an arbitration committee of experts." Court Calendars This Day.

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court-Appellate Division.—Nos. 64, 67, 68, 73, 78, 82, 56, 79, 66, 56, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90. Supreme Court-Special Term.—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Exparte matters. Part III.—Case unfinished. Motions. Demurrers—Nos. 1327, 1391. Preferred causes—Nos. 6400, 6378. General calendar—Nos. 5408, 5452, 5382, 4852, 5285, 4286, 5468, 5325, 5376, 5124, 3364, 3917, 4858, 5314, 5450, 3335, 3670, 3512, 1192, 5813, 3709, 3762, 4068, 4289, 4311, 4314, Part IV.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part V.I.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Cases from Part III. Trial Term.—Part II.—Case unfinished. Nos. 469, 467, 499, 503, 509, 514, 515, 521, 541, 542, 378, 554, 558, 108, 50, 241, 396, 306, 307, 313, 411, 440, 406, 319, 325, 337, 339, 83, 413, 439, 449, 458, 472, 473, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 486, 376, Part IV.—Case unfinished. Part VI.—Case unfinished. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Part VII.—Case unfinished. Part VIII.—Case unfinished. Part XIII.—Case unfinished. Part XIII.—Cas

Edward Flettman, Bona a Valenti Ferm-No day calendar.

City Court-Special Term.—Court opens at 10 a. M.—Motions. Trial Term.—Part I.—Case unfinished—Nos. 2010, 1988, 1328, 1972, 2017, 2015. Part II.—Case unfinished—Nos. 210, 1988, 1328, 1972, 2017, 2015. Part III.—Case unfinished—Nos. 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2126, 1843, 2061, 2192, 2196, 2201, 2202, 2208, 1815. Part III.—Clear—Nos. 2032, 2034, 1763, 1779, 1780, 807, 2048, 2046, 2049, 2050, 2054, 2055, 6332, 1759, 1780, 807, 2048, 2046, 2049, 2050, 2054, 2055, 6332, 1789, 128, 2144, 1772, 2022, 2048, 2059, 2076, 2077, 2141, 1411, Part IV.—Case unfinished—Short causes—Nos. 8229, 8900, 6948, 5346, 6673, 5845, 6383, 670114, 5851, 6858, 6512, 6906, 6754, 6674, 6675, 66754, 66

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Wants City to Insue Its Employees. Councilman MichaelO'Keefe of Bayonne will introduce at the next meeting of the Council a resolution to have the city insure all city employees against death and sickand city employees against death and acceptances, the city to par the costs. He also favors having the cly provide physicians and medicine in case where employees are injured in the discharge of their duties.

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